	millim.
Fore limb	10
Hind limb	17
Tail	83

A single female specimen was obtained by Mr. H. N. Ridley in the forest of Iguarasse, Pernambuco, and presented by him to the British Museum.

2. Revision of the Japanese Species of the Coleopterous Family *Endomychidæ*. By the Rev. H. S. Gorham, F.Z.S., F.E.S.

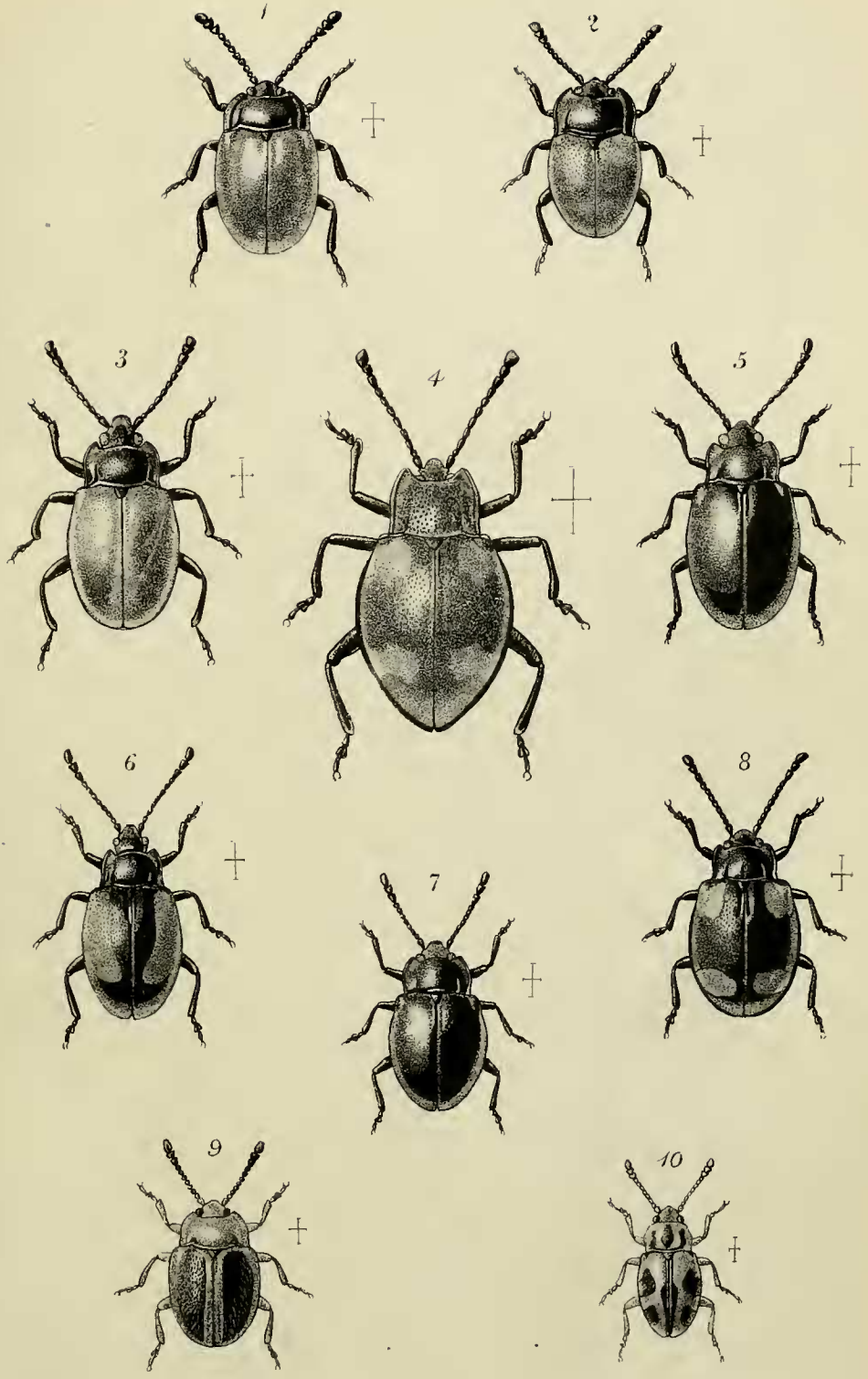
[Received November 29, 1887.]

(Plate LIII.)

The expedition made by Mr. G. Lewis to Japan in 1880 and 1881 was the cause of a large number of additions to the Coleopterous fauna of those islands. The Endomychidæ are a small but very interesting family, and the new species now described show how very incomplete our knowledge of some of these minor groups are, and what interesting forms we may expect to see when other islands on the limits of the great continents have been equally well explored. Mr. Lewis's stay was, from circumstances, necessarily brief in many of the localities visited; hence it is but reasonable to believe that a longer stay would have brought to light many new species, especially in such genera as *Cyanauges*, *Stenotarsus*, *Chondria*, and allied forms, which live a more or less obscure life, and only remain in the imago state for a few weeks.

Compared with the number of species that are new, the number of new genera is large. This is sure to be the case in a fauna as yet only partially known, and lying so isolated from the centres whence most of the material which has been the basis of the systems proposed has hitherto come. *Ectomychus* and *Chondria* are not only new as genera, but hardly find a place in the subfamilies as yet proposed. The following is a complete list of Japanese Endomychidæ:—

Ancylopus melanocephalus, *Ol.*
Danaë orientalis, *Gorh.*
Lycoperdina dux, *Gorh.*
—— sp.
—— castaneipennis, *Gorh.*
—— mandarinea, *Gerst.*
Saula japonica, *Gorh.*
Rhabduchus denticornis, *Gorh.*
Mycetina amabilis, *Gorh.*
—— ancoriger, *Gorh.*
—— laticollis, n. sp.
Stenotarsus chrysomelinus, n. sp.
—— internexus, n. sp.
—— musculus, n. sp.
—— nigriclavis, *Gorh.*
Ectomychus, n. gen.
Ectomychus basalis, n. sp.
Bolbomorphus, n. gen.
—— gibbosus, n. sp.
Panamomus lewisi, *Gorh.*
—— decoratus, n. sp.
—— brevicornis, n. sp.
Phæomychus, n. gen.
—— rufipennis, *Mots.*
Cyanauges gorhami, *Lewis.*
—— plagiatus, n. sp.
—— quadra, n. sp.
—— nigropiceus, n. sp.
Chondria, n. gen.
—— lutea, n. sp.
Symbiotes niponensis, *Gorh.*
—— ? orbicularis, n. sp.



W. Purkiss lith. Hanhart imp.

NEW JAPANESE SPECIES OF ENDOMYCHIDÆ.

Ancylopus, Costa.

1. Ancylopus melanocephalus, Oliv.

Mr. Lewis says this insect was very abundant in the middle of March in Mississippi Bay, Yokohama, under stones and also under planks which had been washed up by the sea. At Nagasaki it was abundant in garden-refuse early in the spring.

Danaë, Reiche.

(*Oediarthrus*, Gerstaecker. *Coniopoda*, Gorham.)

1. Danaë orientalis.

Coniopoda orientalis, Gorham, Ent. Mo. Mag. vol. ix. p. 205.

Hab. Kiushiu: Nagasaki, Ichiuchi, Kobe.

None of the specimens captured exhibit the peculiarity of a swollen ninth joint of the antennæ, yet as many have been met with, it is hardly likely but that we have received both sexes. If this is so, perhaps the generic name *Coniopoda* will have still to be retained for this insect. All the species are rare in collections, and I have not enough specimens to examine them in detail. *D. orientalis* occurs in haystack-refuse in early spring.

Lycoperdina, Latreille.

1. Lycoperdina dux, Gorh. Ent. Mo. Mag. vol. ix. p. 205.

Very few specimens of this species have at present been obtained—at Hiogo in puffballs on the ground in fir-woods, three examples, and one at Yokohama.

2. Lycoperdina, sp. inc.

A few specimens of a *Lycoperdina*, apparently distinct from *L. dux*, were obtained by Mr. Lewis at Sapporo; these specimens are of a light chestnut-yellow colour, with the exception of the legs and antennæ, which are brownish yellow. The thorax is transverse instead of being nearly quadrate, as in *L. dux*. Three of the specimens are female and one a male, but I do not feel disposed to describe the species upon the specimens before me, as they may not be fully matured.

3. Lycoperdina castaneipennis, Gorham, Ent. Mo. Mag. vol. xi. p. 151.

Apparently commoner than *L. dux*; Mr. Lewis met with specimens at Nikko, in the Main Island, and Sado, in October, from a kind of puffballs which grew in quantities on standing but rotten beeches; also one example at Nagasaki in March 1881.

4. Lycoperdina mandarinea, Gerst. Mon. Endom. p. 212 [1].

Hab. China: Hongkong [1]. Japan: Kiushiu: Nagasaki, Hiogo.

Met with again by Mr. Lewis in Yezo, at Tomakomai, two specimens.

SAULA, Gerstaecker.

1. SAULA JAPONICA, Gorham, Ent. Mo. Mag. vol. x. p. 224.

Hab. KIUSHIU: Nagasaki and in Higo. MAIN ISLAND: on Manjasan near Hiogo.

Beaten commonly off foliage, chiefly in the wet season, July and August.

RHABDUCHUS, Gorham.

1. RHABDUCHUS DENTICORNIS, Gorham, Ent. Mo. Mag. vol. ix. p. 257; End. Rec. plate, fig. 1.

Hab. KIUSHIU: Nagasaki.

This insect remains unique in Mr. Lewis's collection.

MYCETINA, Mulsant.

1. MYECTINA AMABILIS, Gorh. Ent. Mo. Mag. vol. ix. p. 205.

Hab. KIUSHIU: Nagasaki, Oyayama, Yuyama, Konose, in the province of Higo.

MAIN ISLAND: Kashiwagi, Yunoshiku, Oyama; YEZO: Sapporo.

Several specimens were obtained in May and June 1881, a few of which are of the variety without spots on the posterior part of the elytra. Some years ago I saw specimens which were said to have been found at Hakodate.

2. MYCETINA ANCORIGER, Gorh. Ent. Mo. Mag. ix. p. 206.

Hab. KIUSHIU: Nagasaki, Miyanoshita, Higo.

MAIN ISLAND: Wadatogè, Awomori, Shimonosurva lake.

Met with rarely, and apparently in single specimens.

3. MYCETINA LATICOLLIS, n. sp. (Plate LIII. fig. 2.)

Nigro-picea, nitida; elytris castaneis, disco indistincte infuscato, valde convexis; antennarum articulo apicali, geniculis tarsisque rufis. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$–4 millim.

Hab. MAIN ISLAND: Kashiwagi, Nara, Maiyasan at Kobè.

A good deal larger than *M. ancoriger*, broader and with the elytra more convex. Antennæ longer in proportion, and with their joints all less transverse. Eyes rather large and more coarsely granulate than in *M. amabilis*; mouth and palpi rufous. Thorax twice as wide as long, very similar in form to that of *M. ancoriger*, impunctate, basal sulci deep, and curving inwards at their apices. Scutellum of the same rufous colour as the elytra, the latter very much swollen, rather strongly rounded at the sides; viewed laterally they are slightly gibbous, distinctly punctured, but not very deeply so. The underside is pitchy, the abdomen pitchy red. I have only seen seven examples of this *Mycetina*, two from each of the localities first named and two or three from the neighbourhood of Kobè.

STENOTARSUS, Perty.

1. STENOTARSUS CHRYSOMELINUS, n. sp. (Plate LIII. fig. 1.)

Niger, nitidus; elytris castaneo-brunneis, fulvo-pubescentibus,

punctato-striatis, striis postice abbreviatis; prothoracis margine lato, deplanato; tarsis rufis. Long. 4–5 millim.

Hab. Main Island: Ichiuchi, Nara.

Antennæ black, the terminal joint pitchy, the third to the seventh joints a little longer than wide, eighth bead-shaped, the club laxly jointed, the ninth and tenth joints transverse, apical joint about as long as wide. Head and thorax black, the latter transverse, the flat margin wide and rather elevated, a decided fovea in the hind angle of the disk. Base margined, sulci hardly apparent. Elytra closely punctured at the base, each with eight punctured striæ, little impressed, irregular, and not extending below the middle, the seventh and eighth united at the base. Four specimens off old trees at Nara. Unlike any described Eastern species in colour; the black head and thorax will easily distinguish it in the section to which it belongs.

2. Stenotarsus internexus, n. sp. (Plate LIII. fig. 9.)

Rufo-ferrugineus, parum oblongus; antennis (basi excepta) elytrisque (sutura margineque prætermissis) nigris, his crebre punctulatis, punctis majoribus in seriebus confuse congestis. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$–$3\frac{3}{4}$ millim.

Hab. Kiushiu: Nagasaki. Main Island: Kashiwagi.

Antennæ rather thin and with joints 4–8 bead-shaped; the club laxly jointed, the ninth and tenth joints as long as wide, a little produced on the inner side, the apical joint oblong. Thorax transverse, with broad flattened margins, which narrow very considerably behind, where their surface is also concave. The basal sulci represented by a round punctiform fossa on each side. Elytra oblong, faintly sulcate and strongly punctured; the larger punctures form irregular series which terminate about the middle. Their surface is black, excepting the suture and margins, which are evenly but broadly red. Although this species must be placed in the section with punctured striæ, and in the division in which the striæ are irregular and shortened, it is really intermediate between the Eastern and the New-World forms which have the punctuation quite confused. It is therefore very interesting, especially as some other Japanese species have no serial punctuation, bringing them still closer to the American type. Six examples.

3. Stenotarsus musculus, n. sp.

Breviter oblongus, niger; abdomine elytrisque rufis, his macula magna communi haud bene discreta nigra; antennis tenuibus, piceis, articulo basali extus clavaque nigris; thorace brevi, antice declivo margine deplanato, sulcis basalibus distinctis. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$–3 millim.

Hab. Kiushiu: Nagasaki. Main Island: Kashiwagi.

This little species is well distinguished by its short broad shape. The head and thorax and underside excepting the abdomen are black, the antennæ thin and short, as in *S. nigriclavis*, the third to

the eighth joints very slender and longer than wide, the three club-joints lax and subequal, the apical being the largest. The thorax is particularly short and broad, and with the front and head more declivous than usual in this genus. Its margin is flattened and broad, but with the edges raised, so that its own surface is concave as in *S. internexus*. The sides narrow strongly from the base without being much rounded; the basal sulci are quite distinct, reaching nearly half across the disk. The elytra are very convex and rather pointed behind, finely punctured, but wholly without serial punctuation, rufous, with a black patch, not coming nearer the base than one third of the elytral length, and not reaching the margins nor apex. The underside is black, with the abdomen very faintly rufous, and the legs are black. A considerable number of this species were met with in the island of Kiushiu and it was also found by Mr. Lewis on the Main Island at Kashiwagi.

4. Stenotarsus nigriclavis, Gorh. Ent. Mo. Mag. ix. p. 206.

Hab. Kiushiu: Nagasaki.

Mr. Lewis met with three or four more specimens of this species at the beginning of June 1881. With *S. musculus* it will form a separate section of the genus, differing from other unstriate *Stenotarsi* in the feeble structure of the antennæ.

Ectomychus, n. gen.

Corpus oblongum, subparallelum, supra pubescens, subtus vix vestitum. Antennæ breves, tenues, clava triarticulata, articulis duobus primis intus paulo productis. Oculi haud granulati. Pronotum lateribus marginatis et deplanatis, sulcis basalibus distinctis leviter impressis. Elytra prothoracis latitudine, oblonga, ad apicem conjunctim rotundata. Prosternum breve, processu coxas anticas vix superante, apice truncato, subruguloso. Pedes breves, femora compressa; tarsi breviusculi, articulo secundo bilobato.

I propose this genus for the reception of a small Beetle having very much the appearance of a *Mycetophagus*, but from the structure of its tarsi and from the margination of the sides of its thorax and the basal impressions evidently allied to *Stenotarsus*.

1. Ectomychus basalis, n. sp.

Oblongus, niger, parce pubescens, obsolete subtiliter punctatus, elytris basi rufis, antennis tarsisque rufo-piceis, illis clava nigra. Long. 3 millim.

Hab. Main Island: Kawatchi, Miyanoshita, Kurigahara. Yezo: Sapporo.

Head small, received into the prothorax; eyes small and very little prominent; antennæ short, but longer than the head and thorax, basal joint very stout, second short, but equally stout, third to eighth thin and short, the third about twice as long as the others, ninth and tenth acuminate internally, very much larger, and apical joint ovate, forming a lax but distinct club. Thorax nearly twice as wide

as long, the disk convex, finely and sparsely punctured, rather pubescent, the lateral margin raised and flattened, sides rounded into the front angles. In the sulcate part of the disk, before the raised margin, are many large punctures, and the margin itself is somewhat sulcate and punctured. The elytra are thickly and finely punctured, without any trace of striæ, and are densely pubescent, with rather long ragged grey hairs; they are blackish, with an ill-defined basal red spot, which covers the humeral angles, but does not quite reach the suture. The legs are pitchy-black, with pitchy-red tibiæ and tarsi. The underside is wholly black. The prosternum is coarsely punctured, including the posterior process, the breast smooth, the abdomen slightly pubescent, with its basal segment obsoletely punctured.

Mr. Lewis informs me that this species was not rare in the localities where he met with it. In its general appearance it reminds one of *Dacne*, but it is pubescent and more parallel.

Bolbomorphus, n. gen.

Corpus oblonga-ovatum. Elytra convexa, valde gibbosa, apicibus acuminatis. Antennæ modice elongatæ, clava parum dilatata. Oculi fortiter granulati. Palpi maxillares articulo ultimo truncato, subsubulato. Prothorax subquadratus, nitidus, angulis anticis acutis, sulcis basalibus brevibus distinctis; prosternum latum, fortiter punctatum, processu lato quadrato, apice leviter rotundato. Mesosternum transversum, utrinque antice sulcatum. Scutellum transverso-ovatum. Abdomen segmentis quinque tantum distinctis, segmento basali tribus sequentibus longiore, inter coxas valde latum, punctatum. Pedes validi, sat longi, femoribus haud clavatis, tarsis breviusculis.

Sexus differentia latet.

This new genus, the most interesting of Mr. Lewis's fresh discoveries in this family, has very much the general appearance of *Eumorphus*, but is in fact allied to *Eucteanus*, Gerst., by the wide prosternum, and, apparently, by the absence of secondary sexual characters, which are not usual in Gerstaecker's third division of the family, the Endomychini.

It differs from it in the structure of the club of the antennæ, which is largely developed in both *E. hardwicki* and *E. marseuli*, while in the Japan insect it is very little evident at all. Even more does it diverge in the coarsely granulated eyes and the wider prothorax, which is shining, though punctured, instead of being opaque as in both species of *Eucteanus*.

1. Bolbomorphus gibbosus, n. sp. (Plate LIII. fig. 4.)

Niger, subænescens; prothorace transverso subquadrato, antice angustato, nitido, angulis anticis acutis productis, margine laterali incrassato reflexo, disco distincte parcius punctato; elytris ovatis, convexis, gibbosis, crebre obsolete punctatis, singulis maculis duabus transversis, dentatis, flavis. Long. 8–9 millim.

Hab. Main Island: Kashiwagi.

Head deeply sunk in the prothorax, so that the eyes are half hidden, crown punctured and uneven ; epistoma transverse and punctured ; labrum membranous, twice as wide as long ; eyes oblique coarsely granulate. Antennæ more than half as long as the body, their third joint a little longer than the fourth, and this to the eighth gradually diminishing in length, ninth and tenth obconic, terminal joint triangular, obliquely truncate, as wide as long. Thorax shining, disk even, moderately thickly and distinctly punctured, front angles very acute, projecting as far as the base of the antennæ when the head is not exserted. Elytra very convex, and much rounded on the sides ; viewed laterally the greatest convexity is at one third from the base, so that they are gibbous, their margins are reflexed but not expanded ; each has a yellow spot at the base, which has a deep notch behind, and the small humeral callus which invades it in front is of the pitchy-black colour of the elytra, also a somewhat arcuate transverse spot behind, notched on its front edge.

The punctuation is thick and obsolete above, rather coarse and deep on the body beneath.

Mr. Lewis secured a considerable number of examples of this insect. They were first met with on June 14, on fungoid growth on trees which had been broadly ringed ; they were then immature, but a week later mature examples were abundant, and obtained by beating the brushwood.

Panamomus, Gorham.

1. Panamomus lewisi, Gorh. Ent. Mo. Mag. ix. p. 207.

Many examples were found by Mr. Lewis at Nagasaki in March 1881, also in April at Kumamoto, under dead leaves in sunny places in spring, the original example in fungoid growth.

The species was described from a unique example captured by Mr. Lewis in the same locality, Nagasaki, in 1866.

2. Panamomus decoratus, n. sp. (Plate LIII. fig. 10.)

Flavus, ferrugineo variegatus, fere impunctatus, prothorace maculis tribus, duabus lateralibus angulatis brunneis, una mediana fusiformi nigra ; elytris perobsolete punctatis, sutura pone medium, maculisque duabus in singulis, magnis subquadratis nigris ; callo humerali interdum nigrescente. Long. $2\frac{3}{4}$ millim.

Hab. Kiushiu : Oyayama. Main Island : Kashiwagi.

The size and form of this new species are the same as those of *P. lewisi*, the punctuation especially of the thorax more obsolete, in fact only very faint and sparse punctures can be seen on the elytra under a strong lens. The antennæ, some marks on the head, the margins of the thorax and of the elytra, with the suture, and callus of the shoulder are all darker than the ground of the elytra. In some specimens the club of the antennæ is infuscate, and in one the anterior spot on each elytron is fused with the sutural plagia, and the whole insect is darker, and the punctures of the elytra are distinct and are seen to form in places irregular series.

3. Panamomus brevicornis, n. sp.

Ferrugineus, prothorace parce sat fortiter punctato, disco nigro-piceo; elytris punctato-striatis, disco subfasciato, nigro-piceo; antennis breviusculis. Long. $2\frac{1}{4}$ millim.

Hab. Main Island: Miyanoshita.

Allied to *P. lewisi*, the thorax is rather less bulky, with the sides more sinuate; the basal sulci are obsolete, not produced in finely impressed lines upon the disk, as in *P. lewisi*, the punctuation much more sparse and more deep and distinct. The antennæ shorter, with the joints succeeding the basal one shorter and more bead-like.

The elytra are more pointed behind, and the punctures of the striæ larger and deeper, especially near the suture. One specimen only was obtained, in spring, at Miyanoshita.

Phæomychus, n. gen.

I propose this new genus for *Endomychus rufipennis* of Motschulsky. This species differs from typical species of *Endomychus*, not only in general form, being more parallel, and having the thorax more quadrate, not narrowed in front, in the peculiar way of *E. coccineus*, &c., but also by having secondary sexual characters in the front tibiæ, and by the presence of a stridulating-organ between the front margin of the pronotum and the head, which bears a file.

I do not know any other species of the allied genera thus characterized at present.

1. Phæomychus rufipennis, n. sp. (Plate LIII. fig. 3.)

Endomychus rufipennis, Motsch. Etudes Ent. 1860, p. 18.

Hab. Main Island: Nikko. Yezo: Hakodate.

The tibiæ of the front legs in this species are widened and compressed from below the middle, so as to give the idea of an obsolete tooth at that part. The prosternum is somewhat narrower at the tip of its intercoxal process, and passes the coxæ further than in *Cyanauges*, to which genus it is otherwise more allied in form than to *Endomychus*. I think it possible that the insect described by me as *Endomychus bicolor* is congeneric with this species; as, however, I have not the type for comparison, and had not seen a male, I can only associate it doubtfully with it. I think it not improbable that some other Indian species will prove specifically distinct from the Japanese species which are closely related to them, and this appears to be so in this instance. The metasternum as well as the abdomen is red in *P. rufipennis*, whereas the metasternum was black in *E. bicolor*.

Mr. Lewis met with many specimens of this insect at Nikko in June 1880, and at Hakodate in August, where it occurs on old logs and under planks.

On the front margin of the pronotum of both sexes of this species is a depressed, prominent, and semitransparent point, which acts on a corresponding file on the base of the head as a stridulating-organ. At present I have not met with this character in any *Cyanauges* or

Endomychus. It is not, however, of itself a generic character. Somewhat similar organs exist in one species of *Encymon* (see Notes from Genoa Mus. vol. ii. 1885, p. 519) and in certain genera of Languriides.

CYANAUGES, Gorham.

To this genus the North-American *Endomychus biguttatus* of Say and *Mycetina limbata*, Horn, belong. The latter is the insect alluded to by me (End. Rec. p. 64) as *Endomychus quadripunctatus*, Illiger, and is the *E. quadrinotatus* of Dejean's Catalogue, p. 464. It is wrongly given in Gemm. and Harold's Cat. as a synonym of *E. biguttatus*, from which it is specifically distinct. It occurs, according to Horn, in the State of California; I have seen it from Nevada (*Morrison*). I am not inclined to lay much stress upon the generic difference between these species and *Endomychus*. If we except the two North-American species mentioned, the other Asiatic species are very differently coloured, and are narrower and more convex. Perhaps after all some one may discover better points of distinction than those I have given for *Cyanauges*.

1. CYANAUGES GORHAMI, Lewis, Ent. Mo. Mag xi. 1874, p. 55. (Plate LIII. fig. 5.)

Hab. MAIN ISLAND: Kashiwagi, Nikko, and Fukui. YEZO: Jursai and Sapporo.

Described from a unique example from Kawatchi.

Mr. Lewis informs me this insect was found commonly in 1881, in the mountains, on a species of *Agaricus* allied to *A. atrocæruleus*, in Kiushiu and on the Main Island, in June. In April only the remains of former generations were to be found.

2. CYANAUGES PLAGIATUS, n. sp. (Plate LIII. fig. 6.)

Niger, nitidus; elytris singulis plagia lata nec marginem nec suturam attingente, abdomineque (segmento basali excepto) castaneis. Long. 5 millim.

Hab. KIUSHIU: Yuyama and Hitoyoshi.

Var. *Plagia interrupta, maculas duas aurantiacas formante.*

Hab. KIUSHIU: Higo.

The average specimens are a little larger than *C. gorhami*, but the general form and punctuation is similar. Head and thorax shining black, the latter a good deal narrower than the elytra at its base, the sides narrow to the front angles, which are prominent and subacute. The elytra are oblong-ovate, distinctly punctured. Most of the examples have the margin narrowly, the suture widely for half its length, more narrowly behind, and the apex widely black, thus leaving a wide discoidal plagia yellow. Occasionally, as in examples from Higo, this is divided by the ground-colour of the elytra leaving only two yellow spots, one humeral occupying the callus, the other a little past the middle, ill-defined, yellow. The breast and whole of the basal segment of the abdomen black, the remainder of the abdomen chestnut-yellow. Many examples were

found, some showing more or less tendency to becoming four-spotted, but only two or three definitely four-spotted varieties. Sexual distinction not apparent.

3. Cyanauges quadra, n. sp. (Plate LIII. fig. 8.)

Niger, nitidus, elytris latius ovatis, singulis maculis duabus ornatis, una humerali, una subapicali, flavis. Long. 5 millim.

Hab. Main Island: Kashiwagi.

Black, elytra each with two orange-yellow spots, one on the shoulder, and one larger and transverse near the apex. Head and thorax impunctate, the latter narrow, basal sulci distinct and deep, a little arcuate and simple (*i. e.* not bisulcate at the base), the sides narrowing from the base and sinuous, front margin between the angles nearly straight. Elytra thickly but quite distinctly punctulate; their widest part is below the middle; apex broadly rounded. The antennæ have their fourth and subsequent joints short, but not transverse, the third nearly equal to the fourth and fifth taken together.

A single specimen.

4. Cyanauges nigropiceus, n. sp. (Plate LIII. fig. 7.)

Niger; ore, elytris, pedibus et corpore subtus saturate nigro-piceis, abdominis apice dilutius piceo. Long. 4 millim.

Hab. Main Island: Kashiwagi.

Very like *C. gorhami*; compared with which it is a rather shorter and broader insect, and without any of the blue tinge which characterizes that species. The thorax is twice as wide as long, very smooth, the disk rather convex, the basal sulci distinct and half the length of the disk, quite as in *C. gorhami*, except that it is wider and altogether rather larger. Elytra punctured, but rather faintly so, black, but with a pitchy tinge, less ovate and more broadly rounded behind than in *C. gorhami*. Antennæ with joint 4 very little shorter than 3; 5–8 longer than wide but gradually shorter. Abdomen becoming gradually lighter in colour from the base to the apex.

Three specimens.

Chondria, n. gen.

Tarsi quadriarticulati, haud lobati. Prosternum processu intercoxali angusto, lanceolato, marginato. Pronotum late marginatum ut in genere Stenotarso, *margine deplanato concavo, limbo crenulato. Antennis articulo nono et decimo subquadratis æqualiter latis, ultimo oblongo, apice acuminato.*

This new name is proposed for a genus of the family Endomychidæ, allied on one hand to *Stenotarsus* by the broad flat margin of the thorax, but more closely, in general structure, especially by that of the tarsi, to *Symbiotes*. The tarsi are quite simple, *i. e.* without a long bilobed second joint as in *Stenotarsus*. The prosternum entirely agrees with that of *Symbiotes*. Of the trophi I cannot speak particularly, there being only two specimens of the single